

this point of view the following table is made:

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	1911	1912
Total deaths from all causes...	2,718	2,715	3 dec.
Deaths preventable...	622	493	129 dec.
Deaths remaining (nonpreventable)...	2,096	2,222	126 inc.

This table shows that there were 126 more deaths in 1912 than in 1911 from causes which are commonly regarded as beyond the power of sanitary science (and hence of any health department) to control. But the reduction of 129 in the number of deaths from eight preventable diseases was sufficient, not only to further and bring about an actual decrease in the number of deaths in Richmond from all causes.

Measles and Whooping Cough.
"It is only fair to state," continued the chief health officer, "that in connection with two of the diseases included in the first of these tables—measles and whooping cough—the health department does not claim all the credit for the great reduction in the number of deaths. These two diseases normally show great fluctuations in the number of deaths which they occasion from year to year."

The year 1912 was not a "measles year," as a whooping cough year. Right now we are in the midst of a decided epidemic of measles, and we know that, in spite of the fact that we believe our work will have a most decided effect in lessening the number of deaths which occur this year, still there will inevitably be many more deaths from measles in 1913 than there were in 1912. In all probability the same will be true of whooping cough. If we eliminate them from the above tables (and together they were responsible for a decrease of fifty-seven out of the total reduction of 129), we still have a reduction of seventy-two deaths from preventable diseases. This, however, is going too far, for the other two causes of the reduction in the deaths from even those two causes was very probably due to the work of the Richmond Health Department.

The Typhoid Rate.
"We confidently claim that our work was directly the means of saving a great many lives," the typhoid fever, for example. We have done more work in connection with this disease than with any other. And here is part of the record of what has been accomplished:

The average annual death rate from this disease during the twenty-six years (1886 to 1912, inclusive) preceding the reorganization of the health department, was 7.75 per 100,000. For the six full years since the reorganization, the average rate has been 3.85; for the past four years it has been 2.62, and for the past year it was 1.63 per cent. The results which have been accomplished in connection with this one disease alone has saved to the city many times the entire cost of running the health department.

"Infantile diarrhea is not commonly regarded as an infectious disease, but our investigations of the past few years have convinced us that it very often is infectious, though not by any means always so. But in nearly every case it is preventable. We have worked very hard for the past two years in connection with this disease, and indeed, in connection with infant mortality in general. The death rate from infantile diarrhea in the year just closed offers abundant proof of the value of this work."

ARCTIC EXPLORER A SUICIDE.

Captain Johansen Brooded Over Not Reaching South Pole.

Christiania, Norway, January 5.—Captain Hjalmar Johansen, an Arctic explorer who had achieved much success in polar research, committed suicide here. He was a member of Captain Roald Amundsen's recent Antarctic expedition, but was left at the base of supplies when Amundsen and four companions pushed their way to the South Pole. The fact that he was not among the leading party preyed upon his mind and he had brooded over it since his return to Norway.

Captain Johansen was best known through being Nansen's sole companion during a fourteen-month journey over desert ice on the Greenland coast after leaving the Arctic steamer Fram in 1895. He was the author of "Nansen and I at 86 Degrees, 14 Minutes." After Nansen's return from Greenland, Johansen was a member of several expeditions, including those headed by the Prince of Monaco and William S. Bruce.

Fridtjof Nansen, speaking of Johansen's work, said he was a high tribute to his character as an enterprising and brave explorer.

CANNIBALS BUTCHER TWO.

Sydney, Australia, January 5.—Butchered by natives in New Guinea was the fate of two planters named James and Hermann Weber, brothers. They were set upon by cannibals, who came from the unexplored regions. No trace of their bodies has been found, and it is believed that they were devoured.

The news was brought here by friendly natives, who stated that the same cannibal tribe has been carrying on a campaign of butchery throughout the district.

A punitive expedition is planned by the government.

Because the name given the black inhabitants of New Guinea, a British possession, under the rule of the Australian Commonwealth, are supposed to be amenable to discipline, but occasionally an outbreak of cannibalism occurs and whites are slaughtered. The more civilized Papuans have a wholesome dread of the British law.

Richmond's Death Rate in 1912

Color.	Population.	Actual No. of Deaths.		Death Rate per 1,000.	
		Included.	Excluded.	Included.	Excluded.
White	84,537	1,572	1,367	16.62	14.14
Colored	48,131	1,243	1,258	27.99	26.14
Total	132,668	2,715	2,625	20.78	18.56

My facilities for repairs and rebuilding work on automobiles is unsurpassed by any similar shop in the city. I have the machinery and the men to do expert and prompt work, such as:

REPAIRING—Radiators, Lamps, Pumps, Oil Pans, and all parts except the engine. Prices are right.

JOHN E. ROSE & CO.,

Richmond, Va. 2106 E. Cary St.

Chinese 1912 Revenues Best Ever.

Peking, January 5.—The Chinese customs revenues for 1912 amounted to \$40,260,000. This is a much larger return than in 1911, which was the best previous record.

"Berry's for Clothes"



Shirts from 95c to \$3.80, the exact styles now shown in the best New York shops.

White grounds with stripes in color to match your suit. Stiff bosoms, short bosoms, full dress and the plaited bosoms for tuxedos.

Neckwear to correspond with the shirt color. Pure silk knitted four-in-hands. Rich broadened wide end scarfs. Ties in crisp patterns—everything new right here.

Handsome lot of \$1.50 Scarves at \$1.15 to-day.

A. H. DUNFORD

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNOR NORRIS

Foes Think Executive Too Friendly to Amalgamated Steel Interests.

Washington, January 5.—A vigorous protest is being carried up to Governor Woodrow Wilson against the selection of former Governor Norris of Montana, to be secretary of the Interior, says Judson C. Welliver in the Washington Times to-day. Governor Norris visited the President-elect a few days ago, and the latter complimented him highly after he had gone away. The impression was established among people who have been watching Cabinet-making procedure that Governor Norris is being seriously considered for the Interior portfolio.

Opposition to his selection is based on the declaration that he has been altogether too friendly with the great Amalgamated Copper political machine, which rules Montana, most of the time with an iron hand, and has been decidedly unfriendly to the conservation program.

In this connection, there is a considerable movement in favor of the retention of Secretary Walter L. Fisher. It is, of course, entirely nonpartisan in character, but is backed by a good many people who supported Mr. Wilson in his campaign.

One of the movers in this Fisher campaign said to-day that he did not understand that Secretary Fisher was even informed as to what was being done; he was certain, in any case, that Mr. Fisher had no responsibility whatever for the campaign. Indeed, the impression even among those who desire his retention, is that it is extremely doubtful if the secretary would consider an offer of the portfolio. He has been greatly overworked while he has been in office, and the glamour has decidedly worn off.

James Gay Gordon, of Philadelphia, appears in to-day's gossip as a proponent of the attorney-generalship. Mr. Gordon is a fighting independent Democrat who has been prominent in the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania contests of recent years.

In this connection, it is stated that Louis B. Brandeis, even if he should accept a place in the Wilson Cabinet, would not desire that with which his name has been constantly associated. The attorney would prefer, if he were to have a Cabinet position, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In that post he would have administration of the Bureau of Corporations, and this is the particular instrument that he would like to develop and utilize for the purpose of carrying out his ideas concerning the management of great aggregations of capital.

Trial in Lead.
If the Far West is to get the Secretaryship of the Interior, Joseph N. Teal, of Portland, seems likely to have the support of the forces that fought Hallinger and that are anxious to have conservation made an effective policy.

Among the most interesting bills of Cabinet gossip is the statement, believed by a good many people, that William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is likely not to be offered a seat in the presidential household. Mr. McCombs, despite that he was the manager of the anti-convention fight and chairman of the national fight, is not strong with the liberal Democrats, with whom Mr. Wilson has seemed determined to associate himself.

The Brannites are represented as decidedly antagonistic to McCombs, because of their understanding that McCombs started his Wilson fight with a good deal of antagonism to Bryan and the Bryan elements in the party.

LOSS OF FIGHT ESCAPE PRISON

Charles Carlesi, Painted Check Forger, Must Go to Sing Sing.

TERM OF TWELVE YEARS

His First Crime Was Blotted Out by Pardon From Roosevelt.

New York, January 5.—Charles Carlesi, who was convicted last February as the head of a band of painted check forgers which is said to have swindled banks in New York and other cities out of \$500,000, was ordered to Sing Sing yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to begin to serve a term of twelve years and eleven months. Carlesi's scheme was to make photo-lithographs of real checks and to have them touched up by an artist.

Carlesi, who has spent a small fortune trying to keep out of Sing Sing, retained George Gordon Battle to fight his case in the Appellate Division. Shortly after he was convicted of forgery in the second degree as a second offender a certificate of reasonable doubt was granted to him by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard on his plea that the indictment as a second offender was invalid. He has since been out on bail.

The indictment against Carlesi charged that he was convicted in the United States District Court in 1895 of selling counterfeit silver dollars and was imprisoned in the Monroe County Jail for three and a half years and fined \$1. Carlesi admitted the conviction, but contended that a full pardon was granted to him in 1904 by President Roosevelt, with restoration of his civil rights, and that his record thereafter was that of a man who never had been convicted.

It was upon this plea that Carlesi was committed to Sing Sing and it was the real question involved in the appeal before the Appellate Division. Carlesi's attorney based his argument chiefly upon the ruling by Justice Field in a case decided by the United States Supreme Court in which Justice Field said:

"A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offense and the guilt of the offender, and when the pardon is full it releases the party from all its legal consequences and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offense."

Justice Miller, writing the opinion in the Carlesi case, said that Carlesi's full pardon by President Roosevelt did not "blot out" the fact or record of his conviction, but merely restored him to a position of civil rights. The court said that under the laws of this State, one who commits a crime after having been convicted of another crime is punished for the second offense, to which a greater degree of criminality is attached. As to the effect of President Roosevelt's pardon on Carlesi's second conviction, Justice Miller said:

"It was surely within the province of the Legislature to attach much greater criminality to the second offense from the mere fact of a conviction for a first and the motive by the exercise of the pardoning power could no more interfere with that exercise of legislative power than the Legislature could interfere with the pardon."

For years Carlesi had conducted a cellar saloon at Thirteenth Street and Avenue A, and he had been arrested there several times. He had been employed to retouch checks and had used a \$25 check as a model Carlesi, instead of destroying it, sent it to the bank and cashed it. He was arrested and charged with forgery. He was employed to retouch checks and had used a \$25 check as a model Carlesi, instead of destroying it, sent it to the bank and cashed it. He was arrested and charged with forgery.

In 1907 a forged check for \$3,200, signed by the president of First Trust & Commerce, was cashed by the Mercantile National Bank. When it came back to the firm it was recognized as having been forged by Carlesi. He was arrested and charged with forgery. Experts found that the signature on the check was not only a forgery, but that the check itself was a forgery. The forgery was the other check. The forgery was the other check. The forgery was the other check.

Shortly before Carlesi was arrested, one of the various parts of the country with a woman, who sang in the Metropolitan Opera chorus.

ASK MOTHERS TO PUT BAN ON "TURKEY TROT"

Pastor and Deacon Call Bizarre Dances Demoralizing to Society.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 5.—The introduction of the "Turkey Trot" and the "Grapple Twist" at several of the fashionable society dances here has greatly shocked and stirred old society leaders and brought forth a warning to mothers from the Rev. James W. E. of the First Presbyterian Church, and the deacons of his congregation.

The pastor, who thoroughly seized the young people that the Rev. Mr. Farr and his deacons met and decided to issue a letter to mothers of their congregation, warning them to keep their children from the "Turkey Trot" and other dances are referred to as "demoralizing elements which have crept into society."

The dances are said to "have been a good deal of refined people, have filled our ears with unpleasant gossip and are constantly producing situations which border upon utter degradation."

In conclusion, the letter says: "In the name of the rising generation of our church and city, we beg of you, mothers, to keep your children from these dances. These dances are a social evil which have invaded our social life and come close to our very homes. Better a hundred times the old-fashioned puritanism of our fathers than to submit our children to the sway of those forces of evil which manifest themselves in the dances at the present in vogue."

HIS ELECTION CONTESTED



George S. Graham, whose election to Congress from the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania will be contested by William Scheff, of Philadelphia, on the grounds that Graham was not a resident of the State at the time of his election.

DECIDE AMOUNT PUFFS AND RATS IN BILL TO-DAY NOT PERMITTED

Committee May Recommend \$50,000,000 for River and Harbor Work.

Washington, January 5.—The amount to be carried in the rivers and harbors appropriation bill at this session of Congress will be decided at a meeting of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee to-morrow. It has been planned to keep the bill to about \$30,000,000, but pressure has been brought to increase the amount to \$50,000,000. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has increased an annual expenditure of \$50,000,000 for river and harbor improvement. The committee expects to write into the bills appropriations for about \$50,000,000 for improvement of the Mississippi River, to be devoted largely to strengthening levees in the flood districts.

Action by the House Judiciary Committee on the proposed workmen's compensation and employers' liability legislation is expected within the next two weeks. The measure has been before the committee since early last season. It will be taken up when the committee concludes its prosecution of the impeachment charges against Judge Archbold, of the Supreme Court, probably next week.

WOMAN, SEEKING SURGERY, MAROONED ON RIVER ISLE

In Storm Embargo, En Route to Hospital, Suffers Wintery Tortures Twenty Hours.

Chester, Pa., January 5.—Marooned with three men on Chester Island, in the Delaware River, a young girl, who is said by her parents to be incurable, was rescued yesterday morning. The girl, who was suffering from a severe case of rheumatism, was found by a fisherman who was out on the river. She was taken to the hospital and is now recovering.

The New Jersey residents left Flooded in a anapha launch, which broke down off the lower end of Chester Island. After fighting the wind-tossed waves they reached the island. Rumford, who occupied a gunning skiff, after endeavoring in vain also to make land, was rescued by a tugboat which became swamped and to the shore.

The three men and woman were drenched to the skin. Finally a fire was started on the island, which was experienced in keeping it burning. The men hunted for dry catalls, which were tied about the island. However, they were compelled to walk fast up and down the island to keep their blood in circulation, the wintery weather being so cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Burk to this city. The woman is in a serious condition. She tells a pitiful tale of suffering.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Washington, January 5.—Important matters affecting the relation of business to legislation will be discussed by prominent speakers at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which will convene here January 21 for a three-day session. The convention will be featured by a banquet on January 22, when President Taft, Speaker Champ Clark and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, will make addresses.

Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, will be one of the speakers at the convention, discussing currency reform.

The President and Mrs. Taft will entertain the delegates at tea and reception January 22.

LITTLE INTEREST SHOWN IN FLYING

Army of United States Ranks Lowest in Aerial Service.

SHOULD BE DEVELOPED

Lieutenant Foulous Complains of This Country's Lack of Activity.

New York, January 5.—Lieutenant Benjamin D. Foulous, of the Army Signal Corps, who is, in the opinion of such authorities as Orville Wright and Major Samuel Reber, of the Signal Corps, one of the most capable officers-aviators in this or any other army, and the senior military aviator of America, deprecates the lack of public interest in aviation in this country, which, in his opinion, is responsible for the fact that the United States stands at the foot of all the great powers in the development of military aviation.

Lieutenant Foulous writes in the January issue of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, published by the army, he suggests the remedy and tells what kind of officers should be entrusted with aeroplanes in the American Army and Navy.

"The public spirit that prevails abroad is the mighty factor in this rapid development," he says, "and it is the lack of this spirit in the United States that is responsible for our being so far behind. We can never expect to see any great amount of public interest displayed in the development of aircraft in this country until it is satisfactorily proved to the people of the United States that it is a good financial investment. The fact that this new science is particularly useful for military purposes does not appeal to the great majority of our complacent money-making people."

"The army and the navy are at present the only branches of the government service actively engaged in the study of aerial navigation, and are fully competent to take charge of this work. By placing the military services in charge of this development, we will not only insure the systematic development of aircraft for military purposes, but we would at the same time be developing types of military machines that will lend themselves to many commercial uses. As future military development of aircraft progresses, it will bring with it machines having great carrying capacity, great speed, and the ability to fly in all kinds of weather at any and all times, and with a maximum of safety and comfort to their crew and passengers."

"These qualifications are identical to the requirements necessary for the development of aircraft for commercial purposes."

Lieutenant Foulous in another part of his paper expressed the opinion that at the present skilled aviators operating properly designed and constructed machines, equipped with powerful motors, can fly in almost any wind that blows. Lieutenant Foulous then goes on to quote Orville Wright, who he refers to as "without doubt the most reliable and conservative authority in the world," as having recently stated that it is now possible to construct aeroplanes that would carry twenty-five persons and which could be driven at a speed of 100 miles an hour if necessary.

Such a machine, he adds, would cross the United States with but two or three stops. As for the qualifications that applicants for the aerial arm of the two services should possess, the first is a sound heart, strong lungs, steady nerves, well-trained muscles and good eyesight. When proved physically qualified, Lieutenant Foulous says that the future aviator should be required to take up a systematic course of practical and theoretical study of the following subjects: Meteorology, mechanics, internal combustion engines, theoretical and practical radio-telegraphy, metal and wood working, military art and map making and map reading.

AMERICAN MONEY BACK OF CONCERN

Parle, January 5.—A Protective League, based upon the co-operative principle, with ramifications in most European countries, for the benefit of travelers shopping in foreign places, is one of the most striking developments in the trading and commercial sphere of the young year of 1913.

For some months, not only at its headquarters in Paris, but also at other important cities of Europe, an army of business men has been concentrating its attention upon the details of the scheme, which has now begun operations.

Although a well-known Parisian organizer is nominally the head of the league, the idea originated in the United States, and it is certain that American money is back of the concern.

As a matter of fact, the organization exists mainly for the protection of Americans holiday-making in Europe. It is a well-known fact that the money-spending habit among the army of American tourists has come to figure as one of the most important factors in Europe's shopping turnover. No less than \$300,000,000 is spent annually by Americans abroad, and American prodigality in Europe, however, has led to the creation of a trading class which has reduced the practice of overcharging to a fine art, and it is to protect travelers from the wiles of these unscrupulous shopkeepers that the league has been formed.

OBITUARY

Mrs. G. A. Boynton.
Mrs. G. A. Boynton died last night at 8:15 o'clock at her home, 504 1-2 North Twenty-first Street. Her death was due to pneumonia.

Funeral of Mrs. Ford.
The funeral of Mrs. Gertrude Lillian Ford, wife of Stanley R. Ford, who died Saturday morning at her home, 408 North Thirty-first Street, Woodland Heights, will take place from the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Burial will be in Mount Calvary Cemetery. The pallbearers will be as follows: Lee Bishop, P. E. W. Goodwyn, J. Morton Graves, George Peyton, Maurice Powers, Joe Mcweeney, J. M. Spence and James H. Steinmetz.

A Written Warranty is Issued with THE INNER-PLAYER PIANO

and this warranty guarantees BOTH the piano and the player device for five years.

NOTE PARTICULARLY that this guarantee is issued by the MAKERS, and this should be a strong factor in deciding you to purchase an instrument which has responsible assurance of durability and merit.

The Corley Company
Successors Cable Piano Co.
Mad. 2586. 213 E. Broad.

Funeral of Col. W. H. S. Burghyn.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Raleigh, N. C., January 5.—With the military band, local militia, the Confederate Veterans Association, headed by General Julian S. Carr and Adjutant H. A. London, of the North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, and the Confederate Ladies Memorial Association in line, the body of Colonel W. H. S. Burghyn, honored soldier, banker and author of "Weldon," was laid to rest today in Oakwood Cemetery. The funeral was from Christ Episcopal Church, conducted by Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Chesnut, Bishop of North Carolina, and Rev. M. A. Barber, the rector.

Col. Burghyn died in Richmond Friday, and the remains arrived last evening and were conveyed to the home of Colonel J. W. Hindsdale, on Hillsboro Street, to await the funeral to-day. The body was accompanied from Richmond by Mrs. E. H. Burghyn and her two brothers, Frank and Richard Dunlop, Dr. W. H. Baker and E. P. Burghyn, Richmond, Henry K. Burghyn, George B. Burghyn, J. H. Burghyn, Jr., Dr. T. M. Long, and John Burghyn McRae, all of Northampton. The spacious old church could not accommodate the funeral cortege, which was one of the longest ever seen in Raleigh for a private citizen.

Mrs. James P. Waskey.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Blacksburg, Va., January 5.—Mrs. Ella Waskey, wife of James P. Waskey, of Blacksburg, died at her home here Friday, after a ten days' illness of pneumonia. The body was taken to Lafayette Saturday for burial in the family cemetery, near that place. Mrs. Waskey was fifty years old, and has been a resident of this place for some years. She is survived by her husband and two brothers, James Waskey, of Shawsville, and William Waskey, of Kenova, W. Va.

Mrs. Charles C. Gibson.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Arlington, Va., January 5.—Mrs. Euxenia Preston, wife of Charles C. Gibson, died yesterday afternoon. The funeral will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Ed. Boykin.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Fayetteville, N. C., January 5.—Ed. Boykin, a Confederate veteran, and for many years a custodian of the "Third Vane," a famous cannon, which he had fired on the occasion of every Democratic rally and most of the political gatherings since the secession and Blair campaign, was buried this afternoon. The old cannon fired a salute over his grave. Lt. Colonel Foulous said that he held from the Campbellton Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. W. C. Jackson.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Columbia, S. C., January 5.—Mrs. W. C. Jackson, of Amelia Courthouse, Va., died to-day at noon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. W. Jackson, of Blacksburg, Va. She was sixty-two years of age. Mrs. Jackson was a native of South Carolina. She has many relatives in this State, as well as Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee. The body will be taken to Virginia and buried in the family home at Amelia Courthouse Tuesday. She is survived by her husband, two sons, one daughter, five sisters and one brother.

Deaths
McDONALD.—Died, Saturday, January 4, at 5:30 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. M. L. McCombs, 325 East Grace Street, Mrs. ANNIE McCOMBS, widow of James McDonald.

Funeral from the above residence MONDAY, January 6, at 2 P. M.

BOYNTON.—Died, of pneumonia, Sunday, January 5, 1913, at 1:10 P. M., at her residence, 24 1-2 North Twenty-first Street, Mrs. G. A. BOYNTON. Funeral notice later.

CARTER.—Died, Friday, January 3, 1913, in Petersburg, Va. JOHN CARTER. Funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock from Gilead Baptist Church.

ANDERSON.—Died, suddenly, at her residence, 152 South Pine, Saturday, January 5, 1913, at 2:45 P. M., Mrs. BOSECHIN ANDERSON, beloved wife of Charles W. Anderson. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. W. R. Clark, three brothers, Louis and Henry Bosechin, four sisters, Mrs. J. W. Chittum, Mrs. Louise Bosechin, Mrs. Ivan Clark, of Wilmerton, Va., and Miss Minnie Bosechin.

Funeral from St. Andrew's Church MONDAY, January 6, 1913, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery, and friends and acquaintances invited.

SCHURM.—Died, at his residence, 308 Orleans Street (Fulton), JOSEPH SCHURM. He leaves one son, Joseph L. C. Williams, and two grand-children. Funeral from Fulton Baptist Church WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery.